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THE HARTFORD HERALD.

VOL. 1.

HARTFORD, OHIO COUNTY, KY., DECEMBER 1, 1875.

NO. 48.

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[For the Herald.] DRIFTING.

BY MRS. L. A. H.

Drifting with the tide—
Floating down the stream,
On and on we glide,
In a waking dream.

In a trance of pleasure
We pass the golden hours,
While sweet music's measure
Falls like summer showers.

The buds are gemmed with flowers;
Bright stars gleam overhead—
The hours are rosy hours—
Our hearts with hope are fed.

Drifting with the tide,
Drifting and dreaming,
Ever thus we glide,
Bright stars still gleaming.
—HARTFORD, KY., Nov. 30.

A LAW ROMANCE.

The Curious History of a Boston Title to Real Estate.

[American Law Review.]

Of the locality of the parcel of real estate, the history of the title of which it is proposed to relate, it may be sufficient to say that it lies in Boston, within the limits of the territory ravished by the great fire of November 8 and 9, 1872. In 1860 this parcel of land was in the undisturbed possession of Mr. William Ingalls, who referred his title to it to the will of his father, Mr. Thomas Ingalls, who died in 1830. Mr. Ingalls, the elder, had been a very wealthy citizen of Boston, and when he made his will, a few years before his death, he owned this one parcel of real estate, worth about \$50,000 and possessed in addition personal property to the amount of between \$200,000 and \$300,000. By his will he specifically devised this parcel of land to his wife for life, and upon her death to his only child, the William Ingalls before mentioned, in fee, to whom, after directing his executor to pay two nephews, William and Arthur Jones, the sum of \$25,000 each, he gave also the large residue of his property. After the date of the will, however, Mr. Thomas Ingalls engaged in some unfortunate speculations, and upon the settlement of his estate the personal property proved to be barely sufficient for the payment of his debts, and the nephews got no portion of their legacies. The real estate, however, afforded to the widow a comfortable income, which enabled her during her life to support herself in a respectable manner. Upon her death, in 1845, the real estate entered into possession of the real estate, which had gradually increased in value; and he had been enjoying for fifteen years a handsome income derived therefrom when he was one day surprised to hear that the two cousins, whom his father had benevolently remembered in his will, had advanced a claim that this real estate should be sold by his father's executor, and the proceeds applied to the payment of their legacies. This claim, now made thirty years after the death of his father, was of course a great surprise to Mr. Ingalls. He had entertained the popular idea that twenty years' possession effectually cut off all claims. Here, however, were parties, after thirty years' undisputed possession by his mother and himself, setting up in 1860 a claim arising out of the will of his father, that will having been proved in 1830. Nor had Mr. Ingalls ever dreamed that the legacies given to his cousins could in any way have precedence over the specific devise of the parcel of real estate to himself. It was, as a matter of common sense, so clear that his father had intended by his will first to provide for his wife and son, and then to make a generous gift out of the residue of his estate to his nephews, that during the thirty years that had elapsed since his death he had never occurred to any one to suggest any other disposition of the property than that which had actually been made. Upon consulting with counsel, however, Mr. Ingalls learned that although the time within which most actions might be brought was limited to a specified number of years, there was no such limitation affecting the bringing of an action to recover a legacy. See Mass. General Statutes, chapter 97, section 22; Kent vs. Dunham, 106 Mass., 586—591; Brooks vs. Lynde, 7 Allen, 6, 466. He also learned that as his father's will gave him, after his mother's death, the same estate that he would have taken by inheritance had there been no will, the law looked upon the devise to him as void, and deemed him to have taken the estate by descent. What he had supposed to be a specific devise of the

estate to him was then a void devise or no devise at all; and his parcel of real estate being in the eye of the law simply a part of an undivided residue, was, of course, liable to be sold for the payment of the legacies contained in his father's will. It was assets which the executor was bound to apply to that purpose. The exact point had been determined in the then recent case of Ellis vs. Page, 7 Cush, 161; and Mr. Ingalls was finally compelled to see the estate, the undisputed possession of which he had enjoyed for so many years, sold at auction by the executor of his father's will for \$135,000 not quite enough to pay the legacies to his cousins, which legacies, with interest from the expiration of one year after the testator's death, amounted at the time of the sale in 1862 to \$143,000.

The Messrs. Jones themselves purchased the estate at the sale, deeming the purchase a good investment of the amount of their legacies, and Mr. Ingalls instituted a system of economy in his domestic expenses, and pondered much on the uncertainty of the law and the mutability of human affairs.

By one of those curious coincidences which so often occur, Messrs. William and Arthur Jones had scarcely begun to enjoy the increased supply of pocket money afforded them by the rents of their newly acquired property, when each received one morning, a summons to appear before the justices of the Superior Court, "to answer unto John Rogers a writ of entry," the premises described in the writ being their newly acquired estate.

The Messrs. Jones were at first rather startled by this unexpected proceeding; but as they had, when they received their deed from Mr. Ingalls' executor, taken the precaution to have the title to their estate examined by a conveyancer, who had reported that he had carried his examination as far back as the beginning of the century and had found the title perfectly clear and correct, they took courage, and waited for further developments. It was not long, however, before the facts upon which the writ of entry had been founded were made known. It appeared that for some time prior to 1750 the estate had belonged to one John Buttolph, who died in that year, leaving a will in which he devised the estate "to my brother Thomas, and if he shall die without issue, then I give the same to my brother William." Thomas Buttolph had held the estate until 1775, when he died leaving an only daughter, Mary, at that time the wife of Timothy Rogers. Mrs. Rogers held the estate until 1790, when she died, leaving two sons and a daughter. This estate she devised to her daughter, who subsequently, in 1800, conveyed it to Mr. Thomas Ingalls before mentioned. Peter Rogers, the oldest son of Mrs. Rogers was a non compos, but lived until the year 1854, when he died at the age of 75. He left no children, having never married. John Rogers, the defendant in the writ of entry, was the oldest son of John Rogers, the second son of Mrs. Mary Rogers, and the basis of the title set up by him was substantially as follows: He claimed that under the decision in Hayward vs. Howe, 12 Gray, 49, the will of John Buttolph had given to Thomas Buttolph an estate tail, the law constructing the intention of the testator to have been that the estate should belong to Thomas Buttolph, and to his issue as long as such issue should exist, but that upon the failure of such issue, whenever such failure might occur, whether at the death of Thomas or at any subsequent time, the estate should go to William Buttolph. It had also been decided in Corbin vs. Healy, 29 Pick., 514, 516, that an estate tail does not descend in Massachusetts, like other real estate, to all the children of the deceased owner, in equal shares; but, according to the old English rule, exclusive to the oldest son, if any, and to the daughters only in default of any son; and it had been further decided in Hall vs. Priest, 6 Gray, 18, 24 that an estate tail cannot be devised or in any way affected by the will of a tenant in tail. Mr. John Rogers claimed that the estate tail given by the will of John Buttolph to Thomas Buttolph had descended at the death of Thomas to his only child, Mary Rogers; that at her death, instead of passing, as had been supposed at the time, by virtue of her will, to her daughter, that will had been wholly without effect upon the estate, which had, in fact, descended to her oldest son, Peter Rogers.

Peter Rogers had, indeed, been seized in 1800, if not before, by the acts of his sister in taking possession of and conveying away the estate; but as he was a non-compos during the whole of his long life, the statute of limitations did not begin to run against him, and his heir in tail, namely, John Rogers, the oldest son of his then deceased brother, John, was allowed by Mass. Gen. St., c. 154, § 5, ten years after his uncle Peter's death, within which to bring his action. As these ten years did not expire until 1864, this action brought in 1863, was seasonably commenced; and it was prosecuted with success, judgment in his favor having been recovered by John Rogers in 1865.

The case of Rogers vs. Jones was naturally a subject of remark among the legal profession; and it happened to occur to one of the younger members of that profession that it would be well to improve some of his idle moments by studying up the facts of this case in the Suffolk registries of deeds and of probate. Curiosity prompted this gentleman to extend his investigation beyond the facts directly involved in the case, and to trace the title of Mr. John Buttolph back to an earlier date. He found that Mr. Buttolph had purchased the estate in 1730, of one Hosea Johnson, to whom it had been conveyed in 1710, by Benjamin Parsons. The deed from Parsons to Johnson, however, conveyed the land to Johnson, simply without any mention of his "heirs" and the young lawyer, having recently read the case of Buffum vs. Hutchinson, 1 Allen, 58, perceived that Johnson took under this deed only a life estate in the grant premises, and that at his death the premises reverted to Parsons or to his heirs. The young lawyer, being of enterprising spirit, thought it would be well to follow out the investigation suggested by his discovery. He found, to his surprise, that Hosea Johnson did not die until 1786; the estate having, in fact, been purchased by him for a residence when he was twenty-one years of age and about to be married. He had lived upon it for twenty years, but had then moved his residence to another part of the city, and sold this estate, as we have seen, to Mr. Buttolph. When Mr. Johnson died, in 1786, at the age of ninety-seven, it chanced that the sole party entitled to the reversion, as heir of Benjamin Parsons, was a young woman, a grand daughter, aged eighteen, and just married. The young lady and her husband lived, as sometimes happens, to celebrate their diamond wedding in 1861, but died during that year. As she had been under the legal disability of coverture from the time when her right of entry upon the estate as heir of Benjamin Parsons, first accrued, at the termination of Johnson's life estate, the provision of the statute of limitations, before cited, gave her heirs ten years after her death, within which to bring their action. These heirs proved to be three or four people of small means, residing in remote parts of the United States. What arrangements the young lawyer made with these parties and also with Mr. John Smith, a speculating moneyed man of Boston, who was supposed to have furnished certain necessary funds, he was wise enough to keep carefully to himself. Suffice it to say, that in 1869 an action was brought by the heirs of Benjamin Parsons to recover from Rogers the land which he had just recovered from William and Arthur Jones. In this action the plaintiffs were successful, and they had no sooner been put in formal possession of the estate than they conveyed it, now worth a couple of hundred thousand dollars, to the aforesaid Mr. John Smith, who was popularly supposed to have obtained in this case, as he usually did in all financial operations in which he was concerned, the lion's share of the plunder. The Parsons heirs probably realized very little from the results of the suit; but the young lawyer obtained sufficient to establish him as a brilliant speculator in suburban lands, second mortgages and patent rights. Mr. Smith had been but a short time in possession of his new estate when the great fire of November, 1872, swept over it. He was, however, a most energetic citizen, and the ruins were not cold before he was at work rebuilding. He bought an adjoining lot, in order to increase the size of his estate, the whole of which was soon covered with an elegant block,

conspicuous on the front of which may be seen his initials, "J. S.," cut in the stone.

While the estate which once belonged to Mr. William Ingalls was passing from one person to another in the bewildering manner in which we have endeavored to describe, Mr. Ingalls had himself, for a time, looked on in amazement. It finally occurred to him, however, that he would go to the root of this matter of the title. He appointed a skillful conveyancer to trace that title back, if possible, to the book of possession. The result of this investigation was that it appeared that the parcel which he had himself owned, together with the additional parcel bought and added to it by Smith, had, in 1643 or 1644, when the book of possession was compiled, constituted the parcel, which was then in the "possession" of one "Madid Engle," who subsequently in 1660, under the name of "Mauditt Engles," conveyed it to John Vergoose, on the express condition that no building should ever be erected on a certain portion of the rear of the premises conveyed. Now, it had so happened that this portion of these premises had never been built upon before the great fire, but Mr. Smith's new buildings had covered the whole of the forbidden ground. It was evident, then, that the condition had been broken; that the breach had occurred so recently that the right to enforce a forfeiture was not barred by the statute, and could not be deemed to have been waived by any neglect or delay; and that consequently, under the decision in Gray vs. Blanchard, 8 Pick., 284, a forfeiture of the estate or breach of this condition could now be enforced if the true parties entitled by descent and by residuary devise under the original "Engle" or "Engles" could only be found. It occurred to Mr. Ingalls, however, that this name "Engles" bore a certain similarity in sound to that of his own; and as he had heard that during the early years after the settlement of this country great changes in the spelling of names had been brought about, he instituted an inquiry into his own genealogy, the result of which was, in brief, that he found he could prove himself to be the identical person entitled, as heir of Madid Engle, to enforce, for breach of the condition in the old deed of 1650, the forfeiture of the estate now in the possession of John Smith.

When Mr. Smith heard of these facts he felt that a retributive Nemesis was pursuing him. He lost the usual pluck and bull dog determination with which he had been accustomed to fight at the law all claims against him, whether just or unjust. He consulted the spirits, and they rapt out the answer that he must make the best settlement he could with Mr. Ingalls, or he would infallibly lose all his fine estate—not only that part which Mr. Ingalls had originally held, and which he had obtained for almost nothing from the heir of Benjamin Parsons, but also the adjoining parcel, for which he paid its full value, together with the elegant buildings which he had erected at a cost exceeding the whole value of the land. Mr. Smith believed in the spirits; they had made a lucky guess in answering an inquiry from him; he was getting old; he had worked like a steam-engine during a long and busy life, but now his health and digestion were giving out; and when the news of Mr. Ingalls' claim reached his ears, he became, in a word, demoralized. He instructed his lawyer to make the best settlement of the matter that he could, and a settlement was soon effected by which the whole of Smith's parcel of land in the burnt district was conveyed to Mr. Ingalls, who gave back to Mr. Smith a mortgage for the whole amount which the latter had expended in the erection of his building, together with which he had paid for the parcel added by him to the original lot. Mr. Smith not liking to have anything to remind him of his unfortunate speculation, soon sold and assigned his mortgage to the Massachusetts Hospital and Life Insurance Company; and as the well-known counsel of that institution has now examined and passed the title, we may presume that there are in it no more fumes remaining to be discovered.

In conclusion we may say that Mr. Wm. Ingalls, after having been some twenty years a reviler of the law, especially that portion of it which relates to the title to real estate, is now inclined to look more complacently upon it, being again in undisturbed possession of his old estate, now worth more than before, and in the receipt therefrom of an ample income which will enable him to pass the remainder of his days in comfort, if not in luxury. But though Mr. Ingalls is content with the final result of the history of his title, those lawyers who are known as "conveyancers" are by no means happy when they contemplate that history, for it has tended to impress them how full of pitfalls is the ground upon which they are accustomed to tread, and how extensive is the knowledge and how great the care required of all who travel over it; and how they are more disputed than ever, when, as so often happens, they are requested to "just step over" to the registry and "look down" a title, and are informed that the title is a very simple one and will only take a few minutes, and that so-and-so, "a very careful man," did it in less than half an hour, last year, and found it all right, and that his charge was five dollars.

STANLEY IN AFRICA.

At the Capital of Utesa—An Extraordinary Naval Display and Other Native Festivities.

New York, November 10.—The Herald publishes this morning a telegraphic synopsis of the letter received in London from Stanley. He says that the Victoria Nyanza consisted of five lakes. Speke, correctly states that Victoria Nyanza is one lake, but Speke's two islands are peninsulas. The river Shineey is the principal feeder of the lake. Nile yet discovered. Stanley had several conflicts with slave-dealers on the lake. On one occasion he was attacked by 100 natives, armed with spears, in thirteen canoes, who were repulsed with a severe fight. Three natives were killed.

He arrived at Utesa's hunting camp, Msaura, April 12, where the King directed extraordinary festivities and displays. One feat was a naval review on the lake of eighty-four canoes, manned by 2,500 men. On the second day, in addition to naval maneuvers, there were races, in which eighty-four canoes were engaged, each propelled by thirty oarsmen, the King leading the fleet personally, in the presence of a great crowd of on-lookers, including the three hundred wives of the King. On the third day there was bird-shooting and target practice by three thousand troops, and on the fourth day he returned to Utesa's capital. This King has two million subjects, is a Mussulman, has great intelligence, and his dominion affords the best augury for the possible civilization of Africa.

Kentucky in Danger.

[Indianapolis Sentinel.]

The cheering intelligence comes to hand that the noble youth of our city have risen up in their outraged dignity and are determined to preserve the honor of the Commonwealth and resist the avaricious encroachments of Kentucky on our soil. Green River Island will be vindicated, cost what it may. The pupils of the High Schools, fifty in number, have organized themselves into a military company, without any solicitation from the State authorities, and are prepared to receive sealed orders for war from Kentucky or any other sea-port town. Professor Emmerich, who served with distinction in the Prussian army, will conduct the drill and teach them how to drill augur holes in the dark and bloody soil. In order to make things consist the noble recruits will soon send in bills to their parents and guardians for uniforms, unless the State, properly appreciating the protection afforded by a standing army, should come forward and make a proper appropriation for the belligrent raiment. Guns will be furnished from the arsenal, and the malicious report that the hammers will be previously taken off should be discredited by a grateful public. Let the good work go on, and the warlike contagion spread till the foot of the festive life and the rub-a-dub of the delicious drum shall be heard again in the land. Just at the proper moment, when the contention among the State Guards over the fleck of one dollar threatens to leave our flank exposed to the enemy, these noble youths, with the fire of liberty in their eyes and the rose of heaven on their cheeks, come forward to defend our firesides from the insurgent hordes of Kentucky. Confidence is restored.

A Tough Dog Story.

The Lexington Press is responsible for this: "In this city there lives a bank officer who has a favorite dog of great intelligence; one that has been his constant companion for years, and has intelligently watched his master's ways all the while. The dog happened on one occasion to be in the counting-room of another bank about the hour of closing, and discovered the teller counting out his funds, watched the operation intently until the pile of bills had been completed, and the estimates were being made. The figures and the count did not tally, and the teller turned to his desk to make some further search for funds, when the dog lifted himself quietly up to the level of the desk, took the entire pile of bills in his mouth, and walked deliberately and quietly away. The teller finished his search, turned to recount the funds, when lo! there was none to be found. What had become of it? The wicket in front was closed, and there was no human being near. Startled, he turned just in time to see the dog pass out of the door, and to his amazement had the wad of greenbacks in his mouth. His canine dignity seemed to be in no part of a hurry, for neither bank officers nor bank dogs ever so forgot that *otium cum dignitate*, which is one of the inheritances of that vocation, as to get in a hurry; but falling into the slow, dignified step required when following his master, he made direct for his own bank, where he walked in and deposited his gains in the corner of the door of the vault. Nor did he yield willingly to its surrender to its owner, until the superior moral perception and moral suasion of his master had been evoked. Was this instinct, or was it reason, or was it both?"

Moody's Preaching or Sankey's Singing.

[New York Sun.]

There is a dispute as to whether Moody's preaching or Sankey's singing has had the more powerful influence in the Brooklyn revival. The minister has often brought the audience to tears, and so has the preacher. It seems as though the "canticles of love and woe" had often thrilled the souls of the hearer when the appeals of the exhorter proved ineffectual. Multitudes have gone to enjoy the songs of Sankey who would never go to listen to the sermons of Moody. It is very likely that, if Moody had carried on operations by himself there would have been no such interest in the revival as had been exhibited. No doubt there has been preposterous exaggeration in the praise of Sankey's singing by people who know little about music or singers. But still his solo singing has been superior to that of the solo singers in most of the churches, and he occasionally resorts to rather striking vocal artifices that are uncommon in church singing. Moody and Sankey work well together; they supplement each other; there is a thorough understanding between them; and, though we could not decide which of them has had more to do with the revival, we would not say that Sankey had the less to do with it.

A Transatlantic Pigeon Post.

Experiments are now in progress in England, in training a variety of carrier pigeon indigenous to Iceland, the object being to establish if possible, a pigeon transatlantic mail between the United States and England. The bird is of great docility, intelligence, and spirit, and is naturally ocean-loving. Its speed is over 150 miles per hour, and it is said to be able to return to its habitation from any part of the world. A pair of these pigeons recently carried dispatches from Paris to a lone spot in a wild and rocky part of Kent, within miles of London, in one and a half hours. Should the present efforts to educate the birds prove successful, next summer will find an almost daily ocean mail in practical operation, as it is believed that the flight from continent to continent can easily be accomplished between sunrise in one hemisphere and sunset in the other.

An Irishman, on arriving in this country, took a fancy to a Yankee girl and wrote to his wife. "Dear Norah, these melancholy lines are to inform you that I died yesterday, and hope you are enjoying the same blessing. I recommend you to marry Jerry O'Tourke and take care of the childer. From your affectionate husband till death."

Three Daughters Suffocated—Dangers of Romance Reading.

The Polonio family, one of the most distinguished in Florence, has been thrown into great excitement by the inexplicable suicide of three of its daughters. A week ago Mme. Polonio walked till a late hour, with her daughters in the gardens of Palace Sapia. The young ladies seemed in good spirits, and, no apprehensions were entertained. The next morning they did not make their appearance, and were at last discovered in a small apartment, suffocated with the fumes of charcoal. The youngest showed faint signs of life, but shortly afterward expired.

The girls had shown great skill in executing their sad action. The youngest aged fifteen, had, it appeared, made the arrangements the night before. A brazier filled with charcoal was placed in the small apartment, and a pile of coals was near to be ready to feed the fire. The greatest mystery pervades the affair, but it is supposed the sisters had distorted their minds by the inordinate reading of wild romances and works of peculiar theories. They were in the habit of sitting up at night for the perusal of these dangerous volumes, and hence their non-appearance did not at first create surprise on the morning of the fatal discovery.

Tweed's Faithful Wife.

[New York Letter.]

They were married when the man was a chair-maker, and they might have had a happy career had the former remained honest. They lived in a plain manner; mingled with mechanic society, and were the parents of two boys and two girls, good looking and healthy children. The era of meretricious splendor has come and gone like a dream. The girls are married. Each had a diamond wedding, and each has sunk in obscurity and poverty. The two sons once held fine appointments in the service of the King, but they are now only lounging around the City Hall. The mother is in widow's desolation. The ill-gotten wealth is almost all gone. A million and a half has passed into the hands of her lawyers, and her husband is still a prisoner. A seely and corpulent old man, inhabiting a pair of rooms in Ludlow Street jail, is all that is left of one who has been Alderman, Congressman, chair-maker and lawyer, Commissioner of Parks, Public Buildings and Docks, State Senator, and for seven years the autocrat of this city. The only redeeming feature is the faithful wife, who is reducing herself to poverty in hope of obtaining her husband's release.

Why Don't You Learn a Trade.

This question was pronounced in your hearing, a few minutes since, to a young man who had been for several months unsuccessfully seeking employment as a clerk or salesman in some of our leading houses. Complaining of his ill-luck, one of his friends, who knew he had mechanical talent, but doubtful whether he could make himself useful either as a clerk or salesman, put the question to him, which we have placed at the head of this article. The reply was, that a trade was not so respectable as a mercantile occupation. Under this delusive idea, our stores are crowded with young men who have no capacity for business, and who, because of the fancied respectability of doing nothing, waste away their authority upon salaries which cannot possibly liquidate their expenditures.

Late, too late in life, they discover their error, and before they reach the age of thirty, many of them look with envy upon the thrifty mechanic, whom in the days of their boyhood, they were accustomed to deride. The false views of respectability which prevail in the fashionable society of the present day, have ruined thousands of young men, and will ruin thousands more.—Kentucky Advocate.

The large man in the black hat who goes into offices and asks for a pencil and slip of paper to write a few words, and then carries off the pencil—he will never go to heaven.

Elisba Phillips, of New England, after twenty years' service in the penitentiary, has dug up the money he stole from the bank, and will begin life anew, as it were.

Rhode Island has about two thousand more scholars in her Sabbath-schools than she has children of a school age.

THE HERALD.

JOHN P. BARRETT & CO., Publishers

JOHN P. BARRETT, Editor.

HARTFORD, OHIO COUNTY, KY.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 1, 1875.

TEXAS will hold an election on the 7th of December.

The National Grange has been in session at Louisville for a week or more past, and the delegates present have been doing a good work for the order.

The crooked whisky ring at St. Louis are having a hard road to travel just now. JOYCE and McDONALD were found guilty, and AVERY is on trial with fair prospects of conviction. It is estimated that this ring has swindled the Government in tax on whisky to the tune of from five million to ten million dollars, but thanks to Secretary Bristow, their thieving is at an end for a time.

The telegraph announces the appointment by Gov. INGERSOLL, of Connecticut, of ex-Gov. JAMES E. ENGLISH as United States Senator to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mr. FERRY. The appointment adds another to the Democratic Senators, making the total representation 29, against 19 in the Forty-third Congress, a gain of ten. A gain of nine in the next two years will give the Democrats control of this most important body. The total is as follows:

Republicans	45
Democrats	29
Total Senate	74
Republican majority	16

THE SPEAKERSHIP AND OTHER OFFICES.

We gather the following from the *Courier-Journal's* special telegraphic correspondence of November 28: Considerable numbers of members and prominent Democrats have arrived within the last two days, and a very active canvassing has begun for the speakership and the minor offices of the House. The contest for the speakership is the one chiefly discussed, and on which this most feeling seems to be evinced. The friends of Kerr claim that he is sure of the nomination, and those of Randall are equally positive that he will be the man. As there are only thirty or forty members present, no accurate summing up of the relative strength of candidates can be made. Some of the members present are claimed by both sides. The full vote of Indiana is known to be for Mr. Kerr, and that of Pennsylvania for Mr. Randall. All of the candidates are represented by their friends to be strong in the New York delegation, and of course some must be at fault in this calculation.

While the speakership is the issue that almost absorbs public attention, a great deal of quiet canvassing has been going on for the offices of clerk and sergeant-at-arms. The candidates for clerk are Adams of Kentucky, Crittenden of Missouri, Banks of Mississippi, Dubose of Georgia, Shober of North Carolina, Wedderburn and Whitehead of Virginia, and Archer of Maryland. Most of these candidates have been here for several days. The Hon. Geo. M. Adams, of Kentucky, has reached the city, and was warmly welcomed by his friends. It is beyond all doubt that a Northern candidate will be made speaker, and the clerkship will go to the South. The preponderance of Southern opinion will go far to shape the result of the speakership, and the Northern members will have the opportunity in their turn of deciding between the different Southern candidates for the clerkship.

WOMAN AND MAN.

Have you never noticed that women when they open and enter a gate or door they invariably draw it too, and carefully shut it after them. Well that is true! and it is as proverbially true that men never shut a door, or gate, or shut off any danger that may follow. For instance, a thousand men may enter the court-house in the dead of winter and nine hundred and ninety will leave the door wide open, and be late the Jailer for not filling the stove and failing to set court-hall on fire generally.

But why this difference of habit in women and men? We incline to think that the ladies are the most conservative and provident. She forecasts and calculates the consequences of a step before she takes it; whereas, few men forecast at all, and very few think in advance of them. This may be traced to a more organic distinction between the ladies and lords.

The lady is impotent, the man robust and self-sustaining; the lady is gentle and compromising; the man courageous, self-confident and a dare-devil. The lady, conscious of her feebleness of life, is unconsciously on the

alert, and cautious; the man, conscious of his vital power, is incautious, unconsciously relying on his ability to overthrow obstacles and conquer his proud pathway onward. Be this philosophy as it may, we know that the man falls readily into every pit and snare which Satan has set to trap the race, whereas, if the ladies are not controlled in their vocations by the men, they will pass unscathed through them all.

You never heard of a lady's driving the horse into a hole in the bridge, and you never heard of a man failing to drive into the hole, if the bridge had a hole in it. The reason of this is that before the lady started, she mentally cast an eye all along the road to be traversed, and noted every point at which a danger might lurk because of her incapacity to shift in a calamity, but the man reflected of nothing but the felicities of the journey, scorning to think that any impudent obstacle could be interposed in his lordly way. Or, if he reflected "The dangers self was lure alone."

Galloa was a man! Esther was a woman; and Galloa, as a characteristic, is a universality in every age and generation of manhood, and Esther and Ruth, the ineffable index of the gentle chain-gang, since she was made "subject to the man," lovely *passive comitatus* of human sweetness, how ridiculously beautiful they are! and how preposterously charming.

Well, steady your nerves, we will follow the first thought a little: Females seldom fall into habits of excess. All men have some habit in excess. How readily they fall into drunkenness, and how seldom do the ladies. This is susceptible of the same solution as the door and gate shutting fact. The lady instinctively anticipates the danger of the first and anticipates the danger of a fatal drink, and if passing a grocery door she trips fugitively by. But men, conscious of their masculine will and great powers of endurance, never consider the danger, the initiative of an evil, and so dally with the Siren as Samson with Delilah. He, passing the grocery, just passes in, as he would into the bear's den if hearing the whimper of her whelps, and generally, emerges from each with his scalp sticking in the claw of the beast.

Vice-President Wilson.

The Vice-President of the United States, Henry Wilson, died in Washington City on Monday morning, Nov. 22, at half past seven o'clock, of apoplexy. His sudden death was wholly unexpected, as reports of his convalescence from a recent attack of something similar to the disease of which he died, had led the country to believe that he would recover. Mr. Wilson was in his 64th year. He rose rapidly to fame from utter obscurity and poverty. Having learned the trade of a shoemaker at Natick, Mass., he earned some money with which to educate himself, and during his years of manual labor he was a great reader. He filled many prominent official positions, State and Federal, and was an ardent Whig in politics until the dissolution of that party, or rather until the Whigs in convention refused to adopt anti-slavery dogmas in their platform. He then joined the Free Soil party, and lived to see it thoroughly triumphant, and for his services in the cause of Abolitionism was made Vice-President of his country. He was a decided philanthropist, which led him to believe that slavery was a sin and a curse. In that respect, however, we shall ever think his philanthropy was misguided. He was not a persecutor of those who differed from him in their views of politics or public policy, and his heart was forgiving and generous. His friendships were not ephemeral but lasting, as was shown by the manner in which he treated our lamented Breckinridge who had fought against him in our military and political battle fields. The party to which he belonged and did so much to render successful has lost an ardent and able advocate, and the country a distinguished citizen. — *Interior Journal*.

LETTER FROM AN EGYPTIAN.

MILLWOOD, KY., Nov. 30.
FRIEND MERHEIT—In my last I referred to the poets and poetry of America, but I am forced to change the subject again, and speak of some things that are truly becoming nuisances in this free land. I spoke once before of the jury system as a something repugnant to our own nature, but, since writing of that institution, I have observed another nearly as bad, of which I will speak in my present epistle.

The letting of contracts for public buildings is becoming the greatest frauds practiced on these proud sons of freedom. Only a few months ago the county, wherein I reside, concluded to build them a jail, for the better security of those law-breakers which have become so numerous, since freedom has become universal. This contract was awarded to a very poor mechanic, who, with the assistance of a regular fraud appointed by the County court, botched the job, and compelled those over-burdened tax-payers of our own county to disburse several thousand dollars of their scanty funds, which they, indeed, could very poorly spare. The next county to where I reside have concluded to build them an institution of the same kind, but I would advise them to watch the builder, and compel him and his employees to finish their work according to terms of contract, then they most assuredly will have a little value for the enormous sum of money they are compelled to pay for this piece of practical vanity.

Thanking the kindly dwellers of Hartford for their generosity as long as I was able to pay for it, on my recent visit to that metropolis, I will conclude by hoping your shadow, and the shadow of my good friend Juno of Beaver Dam, may never grow less.

ALI BEN HAMAD.

PROSPECTUS!

OF THE

HARTFORD HERALD.

A HOME PAPER

FOR THE PEOPLE.

The Herald

Will always contain the news of the County in a Brief and Condensed form. Now is the time to

GIVE US YOUR AID.

And thus enable us to make it one of the best papers in the Country.

As an advertising medium, the HERALD is unsurpassed by any journal in the Green River Country. Its circulation is equal to any country paper in the State, and finds its way in nearly every household in the county.

THE JOB DEPARTMENT

Of the HERALD is in every respect complete, and as neat job work can be done here as in the cities.

Sustain your County Paper.

THE CROW HOUSE.

Opposite the Courthouse

HARTFORD, KY.

JOHN S. VAUGHN, Proprietor.

Comfortable rooms, prompt attention, and low prices. The traveling public are respectfully invited to give us a share of patronage. Every exertion made to render guests comfortable.

STAGE LINE.

Mr. Vaughn will continue the stage twice a day between Hartford and Beaver Dam, morning and evening, connecting with all passenger trains on the L. P. & Southwestern railroad. Passengers set down wherever they desire.

CAPTAIN N. BEN. PECK,

GARDNER & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Dealers in Tobaccos

And Com. Merchants,

No. 196, Main St. bet. Fifth & Sixth, LOUISVILLE, KY.

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR RENT.

I desire to rent my house and lot in the town of Hartford. Will make reasonable terms to a good tenant. For further information inquire of the undersigned, or John P. Barrett, Hartford, Ky., October 6th, 1875.



SETH THOMAS

CLOCKS.

If you want a good clock at a moderate price, send for our new illustrated price list. (Seth Thomas clocks, Clocks securely packed and sent to any address at our risk on receipt of price and fifty cents additional for express charges. Money may be sent safely by registered letter or express.

J. P. BARNES & BRO.,

Jewellers, Main st., bet. 6th & 7th, Louisville, Ky.

FIRST

New Goods

OF THE

SEASON,

WM. H. WILLIAMS,

HARTFORD, KY.

Takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Hartford and Ohio county that he is

Receiving Daily,

THE LATEST NOVELTIES

IN

DRY GOODS,

Gents' and Boys' Clothing,

Hats, Caps.

BOOTS & SHOES,

Hardware, Queensware.

Staple and

FANCY GROCERIES,

Also dealer in

Leaf Tobacco,

I will sell very low for cash, or exchange for all kinds of country produce. My motto is "Quick sales and small profits."

not 1y

MASTER COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

James H. Taylor's Adm'r, p't'd, Equity.

James H. Taylor's heirs, d'fs.

All persons having claims against the estate of James H. Taylor, deceased, are requested to produce the same, properly proven to the undersigned, Master Commissioner of the Ohio Circuit Court, at his office in Hartford, Ky., on or before the 15th day of October next, or they will be forever barred.

E. R. MURRELL, M.C.C.C.

July 14, 1875.

28m3m

MEYER & KAHN,

CROMWELL, KY.

Wholesale and retail dealers in

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

GROCERIES,

CLOTHING,

Boots & Shoes,

And everything usually kept in well-regulated mercantile establishments. They buy their goods for CASH and get them at BOTTOM PRICES, hence they are enabled, by doing as

EXCLUSIVELY CASH

business, to undersell any house in Ohio county

M. & K. will take this occasion to no-

Butler counties, that they are large and constant buyers of

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

of all descriptions, for which they pay the very highest market prices. They also do the largest

TOBACCO

purchasing business in the county, always paying higher prices, IN CASH, than anybody else. They ask a share of public patronage.

not 1y

WM. HARDWICK, A. T. NALL,

HARDWICK & NALL,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HATS, CAPS,

BOOTS, SHOES, HARDWARE,

QUEENSWARE, &c.

Which we will sell low for cash, or exchange for country produce, paying the highest market prices.

not 1y

HARTFORD MALE

AND

FEMALE SEMINARY.

(?)

The next Session of this Institution will commence on the

First Monday in September, 1875,

and continue Twenty-two Weeks, under the charge of

MALCOLM MCINTYRE, A. R.

aided by competent Assistants. One-half of the tuition fee will be due at the middle of the session, and the other half at the close.

TERMS PER SESSION:

Primary . . . \$10.00 Higher English, \$20.00

Junior . . . 15.00 Latin & Greek, 25.00

Incidental fee, to be paid in advance, \$1.

Special attention paid to fitting boys for College. Board can be obtained at from \$2.50 to \$3.00 a week. For further information apply to the Principal, or to the undersigned.

not 1y

SAM. E. HILL, Trustee.

STAVES.

500,000

WHITE OAK STAVES AND HEADING

wanted. For further information address

DORSEY, HENRY & CO.,

14 and Delaware, Louisville, Ky.

References:—Jno. P. Barrett, J. W. Lewis, Hartford, Ky.

RUFER'S HOTEL

AND

Restaurant.

(EUROPEAN PLAN.)

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

ROOMS AT ONE DOLLAR A DAY

Fifth St. bet. Main and Market,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

PHIL. T. GRAMAM, } Proprietors.

AMERICAN WAGON, } 535-5m

JUST FROM THE EAST!

E. SMALL

with his mammoth stock of Fall and Winter

goods, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS

Men & Boys Clothing!

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, BLANKETS,

COMFORTS, and LADIES FURS.

Also the largest assortment of

FINE DRESS GOODS

Ever brought to this market, all of which

he offers at lower prices than ever before.

Millinery Goods!

of every description are always kept on

band.

N. B.—The very highest market

price will be paid for feathers, hides

dried fruit, furs &c.

\$15

THE

INDIANAPOLIS SUN.

The leading INDEPENDENT REFORM

WEEKLY political newspaper in the United

States; the special advocate of the interests of

Labor as against Combined Capital; Legal Tender

Paper Money as against Bank Issues and the

Gold and Silver Standard; and the Interchange-

able Currency Bond as against the High Gold

Interest Bond.

The SUN has a corps of able correspondents

among the clearest and most profound thinkers

of the country.

Miscellany of the choicest selection, adapted

to all classes of readers.

Terms, \$1.75 per year, postpaid.

Sample copies sent free on application.

Address,

INDIANAPOLIS SUN COMPANY,

Indianapolis, Ind.

JOHN P. TRACY & SON,

UNDERTAKERS,

HARTFORD, KY.

Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of

wooden coffins, from the rustic rose wood casket

to the cheapest paper coffin.

All kinds of coffin trimmings constantly on

hand and for sale.

Keep a fine hearse always ready to attend

funerals.

Wagons and Buggies,

constantly on hand or made to order. Partic-

ular attention given to plow stock.

not 1y

W. H. HACKETT.

ALFRED HURT.

MAUZY & HURT,

UNDERTAKERS,

Hartford, Kentucky.

Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of

wooden coffins, burial cases and caskets at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

All kinds of coffin trimmings on hand and for

sale cheaper than any house in town.

General Wood Workers.

We are also prepared to do all kinds of wood

work, such as making and repairing wagons,

buggies, &c., on short notice and in as good

style and at as low prices as our Granger

friends could ask.

We desire your patronage, and guarantee

satisfaction.

MAUZY & HURT.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Louisville, Paducah & Southwestern.

The down train for Paducah leaves Louisville, daily except Sunday at 8:30 a. m. and arrives at

Cecilian Junction at 11:25 a. m.

Grayson Springs at 12:25 p. m.

THE HERALD.

AS PUBLISHED
EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,
IN THE TOWN OF
HARTFORD, OHIO COUNTY, KENTUCKY.
—BY—
JOHN P. BARRETT & CO.,
AT THE PRICE OF
Two Dollars a Year in Advance.

Job work of every description done with
accuracy and dispatch, at city prices. We have
a full line of job types, and solicit the patronage
of the business community.

The postage on every copy of THE HERALD is
paid at this office.
Our terms of subscription are \$2.00 per year,
insurably in advance.

Should the paper suspend publication, from
any cause, during the year, we will refund the
money due on subscription, or furnish subscribers
for the unexpired term with any paper of the
same price they may select.

Advertisements of business men are solicited;
acceptance of return postage and delivery in in-
stantaneous liquors, which we will not admit to our
columns under any circumstances.
All communications and contributions for pub-
lication must be addressed to the Editor.
Communications in regard to advertising and job
work must be addressed to the Publishers.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Hon. James Stuart, Judge, of Owensboro.
Hon. J. H. Hays, Attorney, Elizabethtown.
A. L. Morton, Clerk, Hartford.
K. R. Marshall, Master Commissioner, Hartford.
T. J. Smith, Sheriff, Hartford.
K. L. Wise, Jailor, Hartford.

Court begins on the second Mondays in May
and November, and continues four weeks each
term.

COUNTY COURT.

Hon. W. P. Gregory, Judge, Hartford.
Capt. Sam. K. Cox, Clerk, Hartford.
J. P. Sanderford, Attorney, Hartford.

Court begins on the first Monday in every
month.

QUARTERLY COURT.

Begins on the 3rd Mondays in January, April,
July and October.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Begins on the first Mondays in October and
January.

OTHER COUNTY OFFICERS.

J. J. Leach, Assessor, Crosswell.
G. Smith Pittsford, Surveyor, Sulphur Springs.
T. H. H. Howell, Coroner, Sulphur Springs.
W. L. Rowe, School Commissioner, Hartford.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

Caney District, No. 1.—P. H. Alford, Justice,
1st March 3, June 17, September 4, December
14. E. F. Tifford, Justice, held March 18, June
4, September 18, December 4.

Caney District, No. 2.—A. N. Brown,
Justice, held March 3, June 18, September 2,
December 16. D. J. Wilson, Justice, held
March 18, June 2, September 16, December 2.
Caney District, No. 3.—W. P. Rander,
Justice, held March 31, June 14, September 20,
December 13. T. S. Bonnett, Justice, held
March 16, June 28, September 13, December
6.

Caney District, No. 4.—Benj. Newton,
Justice, held March 11, June 25, September 11, De-
cember 25. S. Woodward, Justice, held March 21,
June 10, September 24, December 11.

Caney District, No. 5.—O. W. R. Cobb,
Justice, held March 8, June 18, September 8, Decem-
ber 22. J. L. Burton, Justice, held March 20, June
10, September 22, December 8.

Caney District, No. 6.—C. S. McElroy, March
8, June 21, September 8, December 22. J. M.
Hite, Justice, held March 22, June 8, September
22, December 8.

Caney District, No. 7.—J. P. Cooper,
Justice, held March 13, June 23, September 13, De-
cember 27. A. B. Bonnett, Justice, held March 23,
June 11, September 23, December 13.

Crosswell District, No. 8.—Samuel Austin,
Justice, held March 27, June 16, September 20, De-
cember 17. Melvin Taylor, Justice, held March 17,
June 28, September 17, December 31.

Caney District, No. 9.—Thomas L. Allen,
Justice, held March 13, June 23, September 13, De-
cember 27. J. M. Leach, Justice, held March 23,
June 11, September 23, December 13.

Sulphur Springs District, No. 10.—R. G.
Willing, Justice, held March 10, June 19, September
21, December 7. J. A. Bonnett, Justice, held
March 5, June 14, September 7, December 21.

Caney District, No. 11.—W. H. Cummins,
Justice, held March 10, June 22, September 10, De-
cember 24. J. S. Yates, Justice, held March 20,
June 9, September 24, December 10.

POLICE COURTS.

Hartford.—F. P. Morgan, Judge, second Mon-
days in January, April, July and October.
Beaver Dam.—E. W. Cooper, Judge, first
Saturdays in January, April, July and October.
Crosswell.—A. P. Montague, Judge, first
Tuesdays in January, April, July and October.
Caney.—W. D. Barard, Judge, last Sat-
urday in March, June, September and Decem-
ber.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 1, 1875.

W. R. BONNER, LOCAL EDITOR.

Particular Notice.

All persons indebted to this office, will
please call and pay up, as we are in urgent
need of some money. We cannot run a
newspaper without money, and hence we
are under the necessity of collecting as
fast as amounts fall due.

A Splendid Investment.

We will send the Farmers' Home
Journal, price \$2.00 per year, and THE
HARTFORD HERALD, price \$2.00 per
year, to the same address for the small
sum of \$3.00 per year. Send on the
money and get both papers.

Look out for the Red Mark.

Subscribers who see a red mark
on the margin of their paper near
their names may know that their
time has expired. We hope all such
will renew at once.

We are now prepared to furnish of-

ficers with all kinds of blanks, and at
prices as low as you can buy them in
the cities.

Still the good work goes on.

Ain't you glad you are living.

Read our Louisville letter.

Old Rough is bank full and still
filling.

The boys went boat rowing Sunday,
but nobody fell in the creek. Oh, no.

Now is a good time for the "Jolly
Hunter" to make a trip—down stream.

The Monitor says tobacco is coming
in lively, and is bringing good prices.

Mr. T. L. Lewis, of Rosine, has
been spending a few days in town.

Business has been fair in the lower
end of town this week.

A man that can arise at 4 o'clock
these mornings—well, he don't mind
cold weather.

W. H. Williams will deal heavily
in tobacco this season.

Our friend J.—is happy. It's a
boy, and a bouncer, at that.

It was as cold as—we want to see it,
yesterday morning.

Oyster suppers are quite common
among the young gents of this city.

Circuit Court is about over and our
lawyers have their pockets full—of
keys, knives, buttons and things.

Our farmers are actively engaged
in gathering corn, and we hear some
complaint of its rotting in the shock.

The wet weather caused work on
the jail to suspend last week, but
things are lively now.

Wild turkeys are "growing beauti-
fully less," and the boys don't kill
many any more.

We have had some right cool weath-
er during the past week, and heavy
apparel has been in demand.

Hon. H. D. McHenry left last
Monday for Washington City, to be
present at the convening of Congress.

The recent heavy rains have made
big water in the river. Rough now
looks large enough for Ohio river
steamers to navigate.

You who owe the landlord of the
Crow House should settle your little
bills, and have your names removed
from the placard.

When a man does a good deed he
feels good, but when he is caught
"hooking" chickens, you bet he feels
pale. We won't tell his name.

It is reported by some that the
courthouse is insecure, the roof not
having sufficient brace to make it
strong.

We learn that Col. O. P. Johnson
has traded his house and lot in this
place to Mr. Caleb Crow, for his farm
in the out edge of town. They will
exchange in a short time.

The Place to Get a Bargain
Is at the great Clothing House of J.
Winter & Co., Louisville, Ky., cor. 3d
and Market. Prices have been re-
duced, and now is the time to buy.

Now is a good time to put the streets
in order. A plunk walk is very badly
needed from Joseph Vaughn's black-
smith shop out to the water mill. See
to this little thing, will you?

It is almost impossible for us to find
room for the communications we re-
ceive, but nevertheless we appreciate
the kindness of our friends in contrib-
uting to the HERALD. Again we
have to continue some until next week.

When Buying Your New Suit

Do not forget that the old reliable
house of J. Winter & Co., cor. 3d and
Market, Louisville, have the largest
stock in the city to select from, always
give a good fit, and sell at reasonable
prices.

Mr. S. S. Wells, formerly of Ow-
ensboro, but now of this place, in
company with his niece, Miss Mamie
Williams, left Wednesday last to spend
thanksgivings in Owensboro, but re-
turned home Friday.

Again we are placed under obliga-
tions to D. P. Faulds, of Louisville,
for nice music. Mr. Faulds is the
leading music dealer in the city, and
when wanting music, send him your
orders.

Terrible Storm at Sen.

And there will be a terrible storm
around here if those who owe me do
not come up and pay me at once. I
cannot furnish the sick with medicine
free, as I have to pay cash for all
drugs. I will be compelled to sue on
all my notes and accounts if not paid
at once.

Z. WAYNE GRIFFIN.
Nov. 24th, 1875.

To all Whom It may Concern

My Dear Friends:

I have been indulgent for four
years—I ask you now to come forward
and settle your accounts. I cannot sup-
ply medicines for the sick, furnish my
family with the necessities of life, and
pay my debts without money. Hoping
you will answer my first and last
call, I remain,
Yours,
T. J. PREPPER.

Deputy Sheriff Midkiff and Phil-
lips, with a sufficient corps of guards,
conveyed Geo. E. China and Ed
Sileox, (whites), Anthony McHenry
and Amos Gunn, (colored), to the
penitentiary Thursday last.

Capt. N. Ben. Peck, traveling sales-
man for Gardner & Co., visited this
city last week, and gave us a call.
The Capt. is a fine salesman, and is
quite popular with our merchants.

Five hundred sheep were killed in
Davies county during the past year
by dogs, and the Monitor man thinks
it would be a good plan now to kill
the "dorgs." Correct.

The boys have a gay time on the
"Jolly Hunter," a small excursion boat
built by Messrs. Williams & Har-
dwick. Gentlemen, we want to chart-
er this craft when we take our wed-
ding tour, as we always did prefer
riding to walking. Is she charterable?

We had a call last week from our
general young friend Harry Bridges.
Harry is a fine fellow, and always
makes large sales when he visits this
place. He represents the well-known
house of Carson, Daniel & Co., Lou-
isville.

The prisoners who were sentenced
last week to work on the streets, began
the job Saturday. They don't like the
ball and chain business much, and
judging from their looks, they will
be better boys in the future.

Severely Burned.

A little daughter of Mr. Alex. H.
Cummins, of this county, was severely
burned one day last week by falling
into the fire. It is thought, that by
proper treatment, the mark may recover
from its effects without any disfigu-
ration.

Mr. W. H. Owen, of Owensboro,
arrived in this city Monday evening,
and gave us a call yesterday morning.
While here he took unto himself a
helpmate for life, and returned to the
city to-day.

Our foreman left Monday for Ohio
county, to be absent for some days.
He goes deer hunting, and although he
was raised a pet, George is a good boy
and we want him handled gently.

Yes, he was handled gently, and was
successful in his hunt. He captured
one deer, and what is surprising to us
is that he didn't take his prize home
with him. George is a good boy, and
we'll say so him, (confidentially), that
there are more deer in this county.

"The world and all its glory is not
half so dear to me as you," is
what he was whispering to her as he
passed under our window a few nights
ago. She said "Yes," when he con-
tinued, (rather poetical), "You are
sweeter than a bud of roses swimming in
honey, cologne, nutmegs and cranber-
ries, and the whole covered with
melted rain-bows." Just then they
passed out of our hearing, and we lost
the rest of the conversation.

The Owensboro Monitor tells of a
gentleman from Nelson county, who
visited that city last week, negotiating
for a tract of land, and became too in-
timate with a fellow who claimed to
have some land for sale, and accepted
an invitation to spend the night with
him at his boarding house. The next
morning the gentleman from Nelson
found that his social friend had stolen
his new suit of clothes, boots, hat and
everything, and yet no land had been
purchased. The police were informed
of this transaction, but had so far
been unsuccessful in bringing the thief
to justice.

Our Circuit court is still in session,
this being the fourth week, and up to
last Monday they had only reached
the ninth day's business. The whole
of last week was taken up on three
cases.

The suit of S. L. Midkiff against
J. C. Townsend and others, for dam-
ages for executing a writ of possession,
was tried, and the verdict of the jury
acquitted all the defendants but J. C.
Townsend, and assessed \$500 damages
against him.

The suit of J. F. Collins against
Ohio county, seeking to prevent the
jail from being built where they are
now erecting it, was decided for the
defendants on demur of plaintiff's peti-
tion.

Notice.

I offer my farm for sale, containing one
hundred acres, on Caney creek in Ohio
county, eighteen miles East of Hartford,
one-half mile of Ferguson's station and
White Run Post Office, on the L. & P.
R. R. Seventy-five acres of bottom land
in cultivation, under good fence, good
dwelling house, large barn, and all other
outbuildings necessary on a farm. There
is a bank of coal within fifty yards of the
house, where all the coal can be got ne-
cessary for the house at small cost.
M. Y. DAY.

Called Meeting.

A called meeting of the stockholders
of the Ohio County Agricultural and
Mechanical Fair Association will be
held at the Court house in Hartford, on
Saturday, the 18th day of December,
1875. ALL the stockholders are ear-
nestly requested to be present, as busi-
ness of vital importance will be pre-
sented for action.

J. W. BARNETT, Pres't.
S. K. Cox, Sec'y.

Nov. 30th 1875.

These are "hog-killing" times.

The Louisville Daily Globe of last
Saturday comes out on a short, but
able editorial as to what the Exposi-
tion is fit for and what it is not. It
thinks a feasible idea would be to con-
vert the building into a manufactory
of some kind. The stockholders, be-
ing go-ahead business men, do not
propose to sink money by holding it
as an Exposition Hall, and are willing
to donate the stock in said institution
to anyone who will put in machinery
and start a cotton mill there. The
Globe thinks it an excellent opening for
some enterprising man to become rich,
besides being of vast assistance to the
city.

To Our Readers.

We are very sorry indeed to
have to inform our readers that we are
unable to furnish them "The Black
Tulip," the continued story which we
have been publishing for several weeks
upon the first page of the HERALD,
any longer. A few nights ago the
mice made their way into the drawer
of which we keep our private books
and papers, and among the articles
which they cut and destroyed was the
"Black Tulip." It is in a thousand
pieces, and would be impossible for us
to set more from it. We hope this
will be satisfactory to those who were
reading it, for we assure you that we
regret it very much.

Marriage Licenses.

The following is a list of the marriage
licenses issued since our last report:
James T. Muir and Miss Martha A.
Hunley.

E. Peter Thomas and Miss Carrie E.
Jarboe.

Levi L. York and Miss Nancy A.
Reid.

James Z. Gray and Miss Signor A.
Sharp.

Ed. C. Kelly and Mrs. Mary E.
Midkiff.

Wm. L. James and Miss Nannie E.
White.

Transfers of Real Estate.

The following transfers of real estate
have been lodged for record since our last
report, viz:

John P. Barrett to R. F. Romans,
56 acres on Muddy creek, \$300.

Henry Smith to Joseph D. Smith,
1043 acres on Rough creek, \$300.

Samuel Greer to Blewford Greer,
2143 acres on South Panther creek,
\$990.

Insistent Fun.

The other night the boys concluded
to have a little fun, and all hands
agreed to bounce the first fellow that
passed that way. In a short time a
young negro from the country came
along, and they took him in. No
sooner had they laid their hands on
him than he found himself stretched
across a flour barrel, "right side up
with care," and then the game the boys
called "turn his cake," commenced.
The first application of the board was
distinctly heard for four squares, but
were soon counterbalanced by the ap-
peals of the poor darkey. But they
laid it on, and when the game was
brought to a close, they asked him how
he liked the fun. "Well, genuine, its
jest dis way," said he; "you futeh me
down to turn de cake, but I'll swear
de fire had been much hotter you
wouldn't had no cake to turn." The
boys laughed and let him pass, but
stationed themselves for the next pe-
destrian.

On a "Strike."

We learn of two young boys living
in the Green Briar neighborhood,
McLean county, who thought they
were not receiving a sufficient com-
pensation at home, and concluded to
"strike for higher wages." A man by
the name of Hamilton followed them
as far as Walton's creek neighborhood,
this county, and there he lost trace of
them, but learned that they intended
going to Nashville, where they had
relatives living. Their finances were
limited; having but one nickel in
their possession, but they had an old
pistol which they tried to sell for a few
dimes to help them on their way. It
is supposed they would make their
way to the railroad, where they would
bounce a night train and "dead-head"
it through. The father of one of these
boys has been confined to the bed for
several weeks, and the out-door work
depended on this son, he being the
only male member of the family large
enough to be of any service.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 27.

EDITOR HERALD:—Since my last,
we have food for gossip without stint,
most of it mayoralty gossip, as for in-
stance the partial burning of the City
Hall, the reception of an envelope of
seals, the big blow out Saturday night
last at Exposition Hall, &c., &c. I
did not see the grand display on that
occasion, a description of which took
up four columns and a half of Sunday's
Courier-Journal, but to give you some
idea of its ponderosity, it is only neces-
sary to state that the number of Vice
Presidents was only seven hundred and
forty-four, with sixteen Secretaries be-
sides the members of the press. That's
the kind of a man Baxter is.

I was told by a few disinterested
spectators that the majority of the torch
bearers and the demonstrative part of

A Child Drowned in a Well.

One day last week a little child of
Mr. Simeon Hines, a farmer living
six or eight miles above town, was
drowned in the well near the house
door. It was at first rumored that the
mother had thrown the child in the
well, but nothing to this effect could
be proven against her. Mr. Hines is
now living with his second wife—this
child being his first wife's—which
gave room for supposing that it had
been thrown in the well by her. On
the morning of the accident, its father
had started over to his father's, a dis-
tance of about a half or three-quarters
of a mile. He was not beyond the
reach of a voice, when he heard his
wife give one shriek, and he turned
to ascertain the reason. Seeing she
was frightened, he returned hurriedly
to the house, but was too late to rescue
his only child from the horrible death
of drowning. This child has been an
invalid from birth, and has never been
able to walk a step, and its only way
of moving around is by crawling.
The well is generally covered with a
large plank, which must have been
left off that morning. The jury re-
turned a verdict that the child came
to its death by accidental drowning.

An Idiot Brother and Sister.

A son and daughter of Nathan
Chapman were brought before the
court one day last week, and were
found to be idiots. The boy could
talk about such things as he fancied,
and could sometimes answer a question
asked him, but the girl had never yet
learned to talk, and seemed to have no
idea whatever about anything. When
the boy was brought into court he
was asked by the Judge if he knew
what he was brought there for. He
said he had come to town to help
clean out the thieves, and then he
asked the judge if he wasn't a big
man. He received the answer that he
was a pretty large man, and was then
asked if he wasn't afraid to come
among thieves, as they were being
sentenced to the penitentiary every
day. He seemed to be studying, but
in a moment he answered that he was
a big man and had not stolen anything.
He was questioned more, but nothing
could be gotten out of him. A com-
mittee was then appointed to take
charge of them. The sum of \$150
will be drawn from the State Govern-
ment with which to defray their ex-
penses. Judge Stuart pronounces the
boy one of the most extraordinary cases
he has ever seen, and in fact,
says he never saw but one case to
equal him.

LETTER FROM CANEYVILLE.

CANEYVILLE, KY., Nov. 20.

EDITOR HERALD:—Times are get-
ting better in this community, and the
cry of "hard times" is not echoed so
much as it was a few weeks ago, but
it can still be heard from some people
who never know what it is to say any-
thing else. Let times be good, bad or
indifferent, our merchants are doing an
excellent business at present.
Last Monday was County court at
Leitchfield, and, as per advertisement
J. C. Milligan ex-constable of this dis-
trict, applied for a license to keep hotel
with the privilege of selling "King
kill all." It was granted and a new bar-
room will be opened in South Caney-
ville in a few days, increasing the num-
ber to three.
At the last term of the Grayson Cir-
cuit court two indictments were found
against a young man living near this
place, one for keeping a tippling house,
and one for selling whisky to a minor.
Now the idea of selling such a liquid as
rot-gut whisky in any manner is bad
enough, but in this manner it is too
bad, and the man who does such, we
say, deserves the penalty of the law.
The old horse disease, "epizootic,"
has made its appearance in this com-
munity, but we are glad to say it is
doing but little damage.
A. L. Blain, of the firm of Blain &
Bond, at this place, left for Louisville
last Thursday with two car loads of
fine hogs. ROMEO PINKSTAFF.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

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SAVE YOUR EYES.

OUR PEBBLE SPECTACLES

And Eye Glasses are the best for failing sight. Cut and polished from the "Real Stone,"
they are perfectly transparent (will cut glass like a diamond). Being harder than the glass,
they receive a finer polish and always retain it. One pair carefully suited to your eyes will
last as long as five pairs of the best glass, besides preserving the sight almost unimpaired all
that time. By our new system for testing the sight, we are enabled to suit any eye so accu-
rately that no injurious effects will follow. We repair Spectacles and Eye Glasses, and insert
Pebbles or the best Glass Lenses in old frames. Our Eye-Vocal Spectacles are for old people
who require spectacles to see far off as well as near by only one pair being required. To per-
sons who cannot call on us we send our new Illustrated Price List which shows how to order.
C. P. BARNES & BROS., Opticians.
Main st., bet. Sixth and Seventh (Louisville Hotel Block), Louisville, Ky.

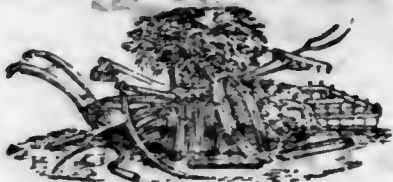
the crowd was the street gamin, but
this is generally the case as the boys
here as well as elsewhere like to take a
hand when there's fire and noise want-
ed, and they don't care whose funeral it
is. However two weeks more will
settle the matter and if neither of the
candidates is assassinated in the mean-
time—which one would suppose to be
not improbable from the great talk of
scales—the seventh of December will
be a stirring day in Louisville, and by
many the day is longed for and dread-
ed.

Amerius Symmes delivered his le-
cture here since my last, and which I
promised to tell you about. His father
who was a Captain in the navy, after
much study and theorizing was con-
vinced that the earth was hollow and
inhabited within by a race of people
of giant stature, and to reach this inter-
ior country it was necessary to keep sail-
ing in a northerly direction. His the-
ory is that the earth is only a shell
about a thousand miles thick, open at
the poles, the opening at the North
pole being about two thousand miles in
diameter, that at the South a little
less. In proof of his theory, he was
clear and logical and believes that the
discovery of "Symsonia," the new
world, will yet prove his theory cor-
rect.

Brigham Young's number seventeen,
Ann Elias, lectured the same night to
a much better house than did Mr.
Symmes, the difference between science
and scandal.

This week we have Olive Logan, and
next week the great American cuckold,
Theodore Tilton, then look out for a
good house.

Contraction seems to be in order with
our people to some extent, and the
chief aim of everybody is to cut down
expenses. The post-office has dis-
pensated with three clerks recently, the
Commercial company has been curtail-
ing expenses, and the *Lager* to keep
down with the times has reduced the
price to three cents per copy. Con-
traction does not effect the fashionable,
however,



AGRICULTURAL.

Wind-Sucking, Stamp-Sucking and Crib-Biting.

A veterinary contributor of the Chicago Tribune thus answers a correspondent inquiring about what he should do to the horse with the above vices:

Wind-sucking, stamp-sucking and crib-biting are essentially the same vice. The only difference consists in the greater proficiency of the wind suckers; for the same are able to swallow air, and to belch it out again, without support for their teeth; while crib-biters can not do it unless they have something—manger, pole of a wagon, neck-yoke, etc.—of which they can take hold with their teeth. Both vices once fully developed are incurable; and horses that have acquired them can be prevented only temporarily from exercising the same.

The most common, and may be the most efficient method of suppressing the exercise of these bad habits, consists in buckling a strap, rather tight around the horse's neck, saving between the horse's teeth or driving a wedge between his nippers, or old horse-jockey tricks, which cause the animal sufficient toothache not only to induce him to neglect his crib-biting exercises, but also to make him refuse his food. Both vices, wind-sucking and crib-biting, are usually the consequence of much idleness, and are acquired almost exclusively by such horses as are naturally very active and possess a nervous temperament. A young horse that commences to make his first exercise may be broken of that bad habit, and be caused to forget it altogether, if he is worked sufficiently every day, and does not occupy the same stable with an old sucker or crib-biter, with whom he can exercise his bad habit.

Wind-sucking and crib-biting, like a great many vices, are somewhat contagious; for it has been repeatedly observed that an old wind-sucker or crib-biter is apt to teach or impart his bad habit to younger horses who stand in the same stable. Still, these habits are not so bad as people generally suppose them to be; they diminish materially the real value of the horse only when the latter makes his crib-biting exercises on the edge or a manger while he is eating his grain, for in that case considerable grain will fall to the ground and be wasted. It is also claimed that wind-suckers are more apt to be affected with wind colic than any other horses. This, however, is a hypothesis without any foundation; but even if it should be true, then the same cause—that is the wind-sucking, which is supposed to induce the wind colic—will make the latter less dangerous; for an accomplished wind-sucker can eruct gas with the same facility with which he swallows air.

Leaders Wanted. There is nothing which the grange movement now needs as much as it does leaders. Thus far there has been a superabundance of talkers, that have served every purpose that such people can serve. Action—prompt action—must now take the place of speciousness. And it is important that the Patron should understand accurately the quality of man fitted for directing. We believe the Grangers are ready for action on a great many matters that concern them. Now is the time for the great captains to appear; and, sirs, when you come to examine, you will find that these are exceedingly rare. There is nothing being done. Big meetings are held, and great expectations are raised, but the movement toward the settlement of vital questions are very slow. There is too much time spent in mere palaver and debate—emoke, the greater part of it, with hardly a bit of fire below. Not long ago we heard a manufacturer, who has always given the same terms to the grangers that he has to the middlemen, say that he cannot get the "leading spirits" of the organization to act with even a moderate degree of promptness, on any proposition that is laid before them. We know some of the "leaders" of the grange movement in this State, who, in their way of operating, reminds us not a little of the typical politician. They are down on the electioneering in a word, but, indeed, they practice it all the time themselves. They like to be present at every large grange meeting, in order that they may—those who want to use them for some purpose humor them by saying—"give the advantage of their prestige and personal presence to the cause." All fudge, three fourths

of the time, is this talk. We know men who plot and plan, in order that they may receive an invitation, and then consider themselves donors, and claim credit accordingly. We repeat—there are a great many weighty questions which must not be trifled with much longer; and we hope and believe when the National Grange meets, which it will shortly, in this city (Louisville), it will set another example worthy of its importance, and worthy the imitation of not a few of the State granges.—*Farmers' Home Journal.*

Young Man, Stick to It.

There is a deal of regret expressed in speeches, letters to agricultural papers, and in editorials by kind-hearted, well-intentioned editors, that the boys are leaving the farms. No doubt many young men have realized the fact that farm life is no harder than city life. Many have been wise enough to return to the farm after testing the realities in a city. But the boys who leave the farm for the city or village follow the example of older men. The number of well-to-do farmers who have realized beautiful homes, reached middle age and have sold their farms, bought village or city lots and settled on them with the view of "taking things easier," is not a small one. These men do so with the same or similar motives with which young men leave the farms, and they are so often disappointed in the results.

We know farmers, both young and old, who have abandoned profitable and beautiful farm homesteads, removed to the village, invested their capital in trade, got pretty thoroughly "cleaned out" in a business in which they had no practical experience, and have bought back their homesteads at an advanced price, running in debt to get possession of them, and working hard and contentedly to pay again for what they once possessed. Some of these men have said to us within the last two months, "a farmer is a fool who sells his farm thinking to have an easier and happier time in a village or city. The effect of such reaction in the case of these examples upon those who stick to the farm is exceedingly wholesome. It renders them content. They have not wasted substance in "pulling up stakes" and removing from "the old landmarks." They have been steadily accumulating as farmers and gathering about their homesteads all the modern appliances for the conservation of comfort and content. The farmer who "sticks to it" is sure to win what city-made money rarely purchases—Independence, happiness, and a sense of security which is the result of well-doing.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Balky Horses.

I once heard of an unfortunate gentleman who had become insane, but was restored to sound health simply by causing the mind to make a sudden revulsion; which was done by skillfully becoming jealous of his wife, who was a most excellent lady and aware of the process.

On this hint we might learn to manage a balky horse. He is insane on the subject of going, that is self evident. If we can make him think of another subject, he will naturally forget about going and go before he thinks about it. The following devices have been successfully tried to accomplish the desired end:

1st. Tying a string around the horse's ear close to his head.

2d. Hitching the horse to a swingle tree by means of a cord instead of the tug; the cord fastened to the horse's tail.

3d. Filling the mouth full of some disagreeable substance.

4th. Tying a stout twine around the leg just below the knee and then removing it when he has traveled some distance.

Never whip a balky horse, for the more he is whipped the crazier he will become. Let everything be done gently, for boisterous words only confuse him and make him worse. Treat him in the mild manner that you would a crazy man, and you will succeed.

Corn Culture.

According to the weight of the whole plant the small Canada and New England corn gives more pounds of grain than our large Southern corn. It also gives more bushels per acre. It will pay to import our seed from the North once in five or six years for all stock feeding purposes. For bread, we prefer the Southern corn. For making first-class corn pay, the Northern varieties, with their smaller stalks have the advantage. One can have drills closer in small than in large corn. This plant makes excellent forage, and more per acre than any other if properly cultivated. One needs very rich land and thick seeding to secure a large crop of hay which is best sold in bales.

Farming on General Principles.

The London *Agricultural Gazette*, in one of its leading articles, has the following apt remark on this subject: A young farmer cannot learn too early the important lesson that the profit or loss on particular acts of husbandry cannot be determined for him on general principles. He will, indeed do well to remember the advice of a famous physician who, on entering a sick chamber, immediately ordered a blister put on the patient's head. A young doctor, an admirer of the master's skill, asked him what he had seen at a single glance to justify the blister. The reply was that a long lecture would be required to expound his reasons fully, since they were derived from close observations of symptoms during a large experience. He added, in reference to his rapid insight, "The patient's eye had something to do with it, but it was not that alone, so don't go and blister the patient every time you observe such an eye. This is an illustration of the errors which a man who farmed on general principles, with insufficient knowledge of details, would be certain to commit. And we would recommend a course of practical observations in the field by every agricultural student, in order that he may avoid such mistakes.

A great deal in every business depends on striking at the right time. A vast amount of the bungling, unnecessary farming, that we see, springs from the disregard of the simple truth just stated. The careless or ignorant farmer puts off his plowing until it is time for the seed to be put in the ground, and then he starts in a terrible hurry. He don't know which way to run first, and his conduct soon puts everybody about him in the same condition as himself. Downing, the great pomologist, thought this a great motto—*strike the ground*; we think, *strike while the iron's hot*, taken in a general sense, a better. There are a great many little jobs that ought to be done on every farm right now, but which are apt to be put off until it is too late. Now is a good time to think of the arrangements which will be required to insure the various domestic animals comfort, and a proper support, during the winter. What about such commodities as Irish potatoes? Immense quantities of this excellent tuber are destroyed every year through the unpardonable and sinful carelessness of which farmers are guilty. Anybody who is ignorant of how to take care of his potatoes can find out by writing to any good agricultural paper, or from his neighbor. Let nothing be wasted in any way. A great many of our readers are in the South, where every day we are learning more and more of the great importance of economy: A farmer who loves his business, and who, is therefore fitted for it, is not apt to overlook any of his duties. It is the individual who is farming from force of circumstances, rather than from choice, that stands most in need of these words of counsel.—*Farmers' Home Journal.*

A Positive Disadvantage.

(Atlanta Constitution.) "Marse John, gimme four bits, please sir; you ain't treated dis nigger since de war," said Si to the son of his old owner yesterday.

"What do you want with it, Si?" queried the young man.

"Want to go to de circus, Marse John. You knows how a nigger is."

"But Si, fifty cents won't take you in now. The civil rights bill made you as good as a white man at the shows, and you'll have to pay a dollar as I do."

"Is dat de truf, Marse John?"

"What do you say as preaching." Si scratched his head for a full minute, then looked up with mournful eyes, and said:

"Dar it is agin! I tole dem niggers dey was spilin de horn when dey wanted de civil rights, and hyar's de truf of it pint black! I allus was a mighty up-spoken nigger, ez you knows, Marse John, and twixt us I say dam de civil rights, speshilly when de circus is around."

Si got his four bits but he's mad yet.

Annie Grubb is the daughter of a Chester county farmer, and when she is at the churn she is the Grubb that makes the butter fly.

Hugh Gillings, a Pittsburgh druggist, loved Miss Luffy, but she did not reciprocate. So Hugh got drunk, took a dose of morphine, and fired two pistol balls into his aching stomach. He died.

The largest room in the world under a single roof, unbroken by pillars or other obstructions, is at St. Petersburg in Russia; and is 650 feet long and 150 feet wide. It is used for military displays in rough weather, and for a ball-room at night.

The evangelist, Henry Varley, is meeting with great success in England.

REMINGTON.

WHAT A FINE CHRISTMAS PRESENT for my Wife, Daughter, Sister, or Mother, the noisless, light running Remington SEWING MACHINE,

Ease and Perfection.

Every machine we sell is fully warranted for five years, and by one of the best Companies in America. Should any machine fail to give the most perfect satisfaction to the purchaser, we will

REFUND THE MONEY

AND TAKE BACK THE MACHINE.

Every machine we sell, or have sold, is sold upon this guarantee, and out of hundreds sold, and now being sold on a largely increased demand, not a

SINGLE MACHINE

has been returned to us; but, on the contrary, each machine sold helps to swell the demand. All who try the Remington, pronounce it

SUPERIOR IN EVERY RESPECT

to any machine in the market. Any person owning a Sewing Machine which is noisy, worn out, or does not do the work required, will find it to their advantage to send us a description of their machine, and get our

LIBERAL TERMS OF EXCHANGE

for the light running Remington. We have recently come to Hartford, and expect to remain here, until every family in Ohio and adjoining counties is supplied with a Sewing Machine; but do not wait for us to canvass and hunt you up, but send in your orders for machines, and they will be promptly attended to. No pains will be spared in instructing parties who buy machines. Machines can be bought on monthly or quarterly installments. Patrons will please write under Seal of your Grange for circular and special terms, as agreed upon by the Executive Committee of Kentucky and Tennessee State Granges. Liberal discounts to Farmers; clubs, and all cash purchasers. Call and examine our Machines. We will take pleasure in showing you, if, whether you wish to buy or not.

J. W. SUTTON, Agent at Hartford for Ohio and adjoining counties. 11477



We do not like to blow our own trumpet so we have engaged our printer to do it for us. The likelihood is strikingly if not entirely accurate. It will be noticed that he is blowing very hard, as much so that the photographer became alarmed for his personal safety, fearing that the printer might burst his eardrums and demolish everything within range, but the printer assured him that he could not blow on a pump and so his work was not so hard. They could stand a great deal of wind, and in that he was right. If our work will not bear examination we would not want it talked about.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARTFORD HOUSE,
L. J. LYON, Prop.
HARTFORD, KY.

I have recently rented the above House, and have furnished it in elegant style, and commercial men will find it to their advantage to stop with me, as the

Hartford House

is situated in the business portion of town. Nicetrouns can be furnished in which to display their samples.

My table will at all times be provided with the best eating the market affords, and attention will be paid to those who may please to give me their patronage.

A Good Feed Stable

is connected with the House, and stock can be well provided for. Respectfully,
L. J. LYON.

BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS

AT COST:

A handsome assortment of Bibles and Testaments from the

American Bible Society

in the "Depository at V. P. ARDINGTON'S. These books are sold at actual cost, and no one need be without the Scriptures, as he has

Cheap Bibles for Donation

to those not able to buy. Call and examine them.

B.G. CLIFTY HOTEL,

BIC CLIFTY, KY.

This hotel is situated on the Louisville, Paducah and Southwestern Rail Road, and the day train from Paducah to Louisville stops here for dinner. Ample time is given passengers to eat, and a good dinner for the small sum of 50 cents. SAMUEL GOODMAN, Prop.

MILLWOOD HOTEL,

MILLWOOD, KY.

H. K. WELLS, - - - Propr.

The day train from Louisville to Paducah stops for dinner at this place. Passengers will find a good dinner for the small sum of 50 cents. The train stop long enough to give passengers sufficient time to eat.

GEO. KLEIN

JNO. M. KLEIN

GEO. KLEIN & BRO.

HARTFORD, KY.



Dealers in housefurnishing goods, for general kitchen and table use. We keep constantly on hand, the celebrated

ARIZONA COOKING STOVE,

Seven sizes for either coal or wood. House-keepers are delighted with its superior cooking and baking. It has no equal anywhere. Call and see for yourself.

New Goods! New Goods!

Just received, a large and complete stock of Fall and Winter goods, consisting of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, SHAWLS, BLANKETS, NOTIONS &c.

A complete stock of

LADIES DRESS GOODS

And everything kept in a first-class dry goods house.

GIVE US A CALL.

No trouble to show our goods.

L. ROSENBERG & BRO.

N. B.—Highest market price paid for country produce.

J. J. LYON, Dealer in

Groceries and Confectioneries.

HARTFORD, KY.

Keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of all kinds of Groceries and Confectioneries, which he will sell low for cash, or exchange for all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

I will also pay the highest cash price for butter, sheep, eggs, butter, bacon, potatoes, beans, etc. no ly

J. F. YAGER,

Sale and Livery Stable,

HARTFORD, KY.

I desire to inform the citizens of Hartford and vicinity that I am prepared to furnish Saddle and Harness Stock, Buggies and conveyances of all kinds, on the most reasonable terms. Horses taken to feed or board by the day, week or month. A liberal share of patronage solicited.

R. G. MERRILL, S. J. HART.

MERRILL & HART,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

No. 172 Main Street, between Fifth and Sixth, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Unquestionably the best Sustained Work of the kind in the World.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE

Illustrated.

Notice of the Press.

The ever increasing circulation of this excellent monthly proves its continued adaptation to popular desires and needs. Indeed, when we think into how many homes it penetrates every month, we must consider it as one of the most successful of the present age.

The character which this Magazine possesses for variety, enterprise, artistic wealth, and literary culture that has kept pace with it, has not only the times, should cause its conductors to regard it with justifiable complacency. It also entitles them to a great claim upon the public gratitude. The Magazine has done good, and not evil, all the days of its life.—*Brooklyn Eagle*

TERMS.

Postage Free to all Subscribers in the United States.

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